

The Anaconda Standard.

VOL. V.—NO. 272.

ANACONDA, MONTANA, SATURDAY MORNING, JUNE 2, 1894.

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MORE OF IT

The West Has Never
Seen the Like of It.

MILES WIDE OF FLOODS

Angry Streams Flowing On Away
Above High-Water Mark.

WHOLE TOWNS DRENCHED

Everywhere It Is a Story of Wreck
to Property, Ruin to Crops and
Destruction to Fields and Homes—
Portland's Graphic Account of
Widespread Disaster—Half the
World in the Cour d'Alene
Country Well Under Water—And
the Roaring Waters Keep Rising.

Special Dispatch to the Standard.

SAND POINT, Idaho, June 1.—The water in Lake Pend d'Oreille to-day is higher than it has ever been seen by white men. At noon to-day it was 24 feet 3 inches above the low water mark and it is steadily rising. Shep Warran, who has lived in the Pend d'Oreille valley since 1866, says it is the highest water he has ever seen here and many others who have lived here a less number of years add their testimony. At one place between here and Hope the water is over the rails of the Northern Pacific, but it is not enough seriously to impede the business of that road.

The railroad company has a force of 28 men and a steamboat working on the jam against the log trestle at this place, which is from 200 to 600 feet wide and extends the full length of the trestle, more than a mile and a half long. About 25 families have been flooded out at this place and are living on high ground in tents. Many of their homes have been carried away by the water. Discouraging reports keep coming in from the farmers along the valley about flooded crops, and it is almost impossible to estimate the damage which they will sustain.

Along the line of the Great Northern a still worse condition of affairs exists, fully 30 miles of that line in Idaho alone being under water from 14 inches to 8 feet. At Bonner's Ferry the water is so deep over the tracks that it is washing the dirt from a gravel train which is standing on a side track. The depot at that place has five feet of water over its floors. The 700-foot trestle across Miner's lake, just this side of Bonner's Ferry, is afloat and the water is carrying it far out into the lake.

The town of Bonner's Ferry is under from 12 to 20 feet of water, and many of the buildings have floated down the Kootenai river into British Columbia. The people there are living on the bluffs back of the town in tents and improvised huts. Communication with the outside world is entirely cut off, even the telegraph wires being down. Were it not for the fact that the stores at that place carried large stocks of staples, the people might have had to endure the pangs of hunger. It is estimated that the rise in the Kootenai river is between 45 and 50 feet above low water.

THE WORST ON RECORD.

Oregon's Fertile Fields Ruined by the
Rush of the Flood.

PORTLAND, June 1.—The flood in the Columbia continues to increase and the indications are that the worst is yet to come. On Wednesday night the Upper Columbia at several points was at standstill, but reports to-day show that the river is again rising about one foot in 24 hours.

The river is now more than a foot higher than ever before known, and the damage will be immense. The fertile bottom lands along the river from the Rocky mountains to the sea, a distance of 600 miles are all inundated. Crops are ruined, houses washed away and stock drowned. The flood has come gradually, thus giving residents an opportunity to move their household goods to places of safety, and in most instances the stock has been driven to higher ground. For miles and miles along the river the water has risen over the tops of telegraph poles. Along the Union Pacific from this city to Umatilla, about 20 miles of track are under water. The people have established steamboat service which enables them to carry mails and passengers. The Northern Pacific does not attempt to operate its line between this city and Goble, a distance of 40 miles, but makes connection by large transfer boats. In this city water has risen into basements as far back as Ninth street and more than half the elevators in the city are stopped for want of power.

BOULDER, Col., June 1.—The pipe factory, five houses, railroad tracks and all city and railroad bridges have been washed away by the flood in Boulder creek. Poverty flats are submerged. The Sunset branch of the Gulf railroad and Mountain road are entirely gone. The Crisman and Salina mining camps in Boulder canyon are wiped out of existence. They had a population of about 200. No lives were lost. Many placer mines were ruined. The loss in and around Boulder is estimated at \$500,000.

Fifty bridges between here and the mountains have been carried away. The towns of Copper Rock and Sugar Loaf are gone. The Prussian and Cornish mills are flooded and six of their outbuildings swept down the canyon. Springdale and Jamestown suffered greatly but no particulars can be had, except that the Springdale hotel is in ruins. Several other small towns along the canyon have been partly destroyed but nothing definite regarding the losses is to be had until communication with these districts is re-established.

DENVER, June 1.—The Platte river continued to rise until 3 a. m. to-day and a raging torrent is rushing through the city.

In Jerome Park, Colfax and River Bottoms in the city, 350 families were compelled to flee to higher ground. One boy was drowned. The embankment and railroad tracks were washed away in several places. The damage is not heavy but the inconvenience is great. It will be several days before trains can run on schedule time.

There are serious washouts on the Rio Grande and Santa Fe roads. Thirty miles south the Park road in Platte canyon, is inundated. The loss to the railroads is the heaviest experienced in this state.

PUEBLO, Col., June 1.—The rain ceased about midnight and the river is now going down rapidly. A large force was put to work by the city cutting through the levee to drain off the water. Only two bodies have been recovered. Five persons are known to have been drowned. The loss to business firms is estimated at \$100,000. The loss to the railroad in bridges and tracks is very heavy.

VANCOUVER, June 1.—The Fraser river is three inches above the highest historical mark and the flood is still rising. The Fraser valley for more than 100 miles is devastated. It is estimated that more than 2,000 families are homeless and the property loss is \$3,000,000. Though no more lives have been lost there have been many narrow escapes. The flood will stop all farming operations along the Fraser this season and the natural result will be a fearful trade depression in New Westminster and Vancouver.

HE CONFESSED JUST THE SAME.

Tardy Correspondents of the Helena Press Who Do Not Get the News.

LIVINGSTON, June 1.—Under Livingston date of May 31, the Helena Independent published a quasi denial of the truth of Murderer Field's confession as published in last Tuesday's STANDARD, but the STANDARD's account was correct nevertheless. Field made the confession as published, but the Independent has not found it out yet, that's all. This is not at all surprising. The Independent did not find out anything about Field's first confession until it appeared in the STANDARD; the Independent did not know that the Livingston postoffice was robbed recently until it was published in the STANDARD, neither did the Independent know about the Livingston vigilante lynching until it was given publication by the STANDARD.

The fact is that what the Independent does not know about the daily happenings of Livingston would make a large volume. That paper does know, however, that it is being scooped right along. The only question at issue is, did Field make such a confession as was published in the STANDARD of Tuesday? He did, and those who dispute the assertion are not acquainted with the real facts in the case. The following affidavit is self-explanatory: STATE OF MONTANA, ss. County of Park, ss.

Walter Alderson being duly sworn, deposes and says "that Robert A. Anderson alias Field, not only made the confession as telegraphed the Tuesday's STANDARD, but gave the full details of the bridge murder; that said confession was secured last Saturday afternoon, between 2 and 4 o'clock, at the jail, from Field's own lips; that the gist of it was reduced to writing and that the individual to whom the confession was made has it in black and white."

Signed, WALTER ALDERSON, Subscribed and sworn to before me, this first day of June, 1894. Signed, W. H. POORMAN, Notary Public.

NOT SLAUGHTERED BY BULLETS.

The Government Troops in San Salvador Met Death in a Railroad Accident.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 1.—The Call says: Particulars have reached this city from a reputable source, showing that the 200 persons reported to have been killed in one of the preliminary battles at Santa Ana, San Salvador, were not slaughtered by bullets, but were the victims of one of the most horrible railroad accidents ever recorded. On May 3 President Ezeta went to the assistance of the city of Santa Ana, which was threatened by rebels. Fifteen hundred men were placed on a special train, which started for Santa Ana. The insurgents, learning of the approach of government troops, removed the rails from the track on a steep grade several leagues from Santa Ana. The train rushed along at a high rate of speed and eight cars were telescoped. Two hundred men were killed and 12 wounded. President Ezeta had a narrow escape.

It Ended Just Right.

JACKSONVILLE, Tenn., June 1.—Frank Ballard, a negro, met Birdie Thomas, a white girl 17 years old, on a road near Homes, Tenn., last night and assaulted her. She resisted. Ballard struck at her with a knife and she broke the blade. He seized a club and his brother pulled him away. Ballard fled. A posse caught Ballard, tied him to a tree and shot him full of holes.

Railroads in Trouble.

PORTLAND, June 1.—At Corvallis tomorrow the sheriff will offer for sale for the sixth time, to the highest bidder, for not less than \$200,000, all the property, real, personal and mixed, including all franchises and rolling stock and railroad property of the Oregon Pacific Railway company and Willamette Valley and Coast Railway company.

They Are Out Again.

KNOXVILLE, Tenn., June 1.—The Jellico miners have been successful in prevailing upon the Coal Creek miners to join the strike again, and to-day the 4,000 men who returned to work a few days ago, laid down their tools and said they would work no more until a national settlement was effected.

Presbyterians Meet in Frisco

SAN FRANCISCO, June 1.—About 175 United Presbyterian clergymen, with their families, arrived in this city to-day to hold an aftermath conference of three days, to begin to-night at 8 o'clock, in the First United Presbyterian church.

Fulton Disgraces Itself.

FULTON, Tenn., June 1.—Col. W. C. P. Breckinridge has declined the invitation to deliver the oration here on July 4. He writes that urgent business in Washington and the great distance to Fulton prevents him accepting.

Professor Whitney Dying.

NEW HAVEN, June 1.—Prof. W. D. Whitney of Yale is at the point of death.

ON THE TRUST'S TRAIL

Men Who Look Mighty Wise But Aren't
Saying Very Much.

NOT AT THE BOTTOM FACTS

It Looks as if the Senate Committee
Was Not Going to Discover the
Fine Italian Hand of the
Sugar Agents.

WASHINGTON, June 1.—When the tariff bill was laid before the senate to-day the battle over the sugar schedule began. The McKinley law placed raw sugar on the free list, imposed 3/4 cent duty on refined sugar and gave a bounty of 2 cents to sugar growers. The house bill repealed the bounty and placed all sugars on the free list. The first bill reported from the finance committee of the senate gave a specific duty of 1 cent to 1.25 per pound according to polariscopic test.

The "compromise" amendment, the one now before the senate, made the sugar schedule go into effect Jan. 1, 1895, the rates being 40 per cent. ad valorem on all sugars, raw and refined, and one-eighth of 1 per cent. additional on sugars above 16 Dutch standard, with an additional one-tenth of 1 cent per pound on sugar from countries paying export bounties. It also continues the sugar treaty with Hawaii.

Manderson said the sugar schedule seemed to pervade the whole bill. The bill could not be touched without laying a hand on sugar. Almost five billion pounds of raw sugar had been consumed last year, representing, if grown and refined abroad, a grand total of \$182,000,000 to be paid to foreigners. Free sugar would mean the immediate destruction of the beet sugar industry and the gradual extinction of cane sugar production in the southern states. If properly protected, he prophesied, that before 1895, the beet sugar production would have so developed in the North, and cane sugar in the South, that the United States could supply the full consumption of the country. Beet sugar growing, when developed to an extent necessary to supply the home demands, would afford a crop of 2,000,000 acres. Was it any wonder that the farmers of the west wanted a continuation of the sugar bounty? They were enthusiastic over the prospect. It was a great boon which they asked congress to save to them. No country in the world was so well adapted to produce beet sugar as the United States. Beet growing ultimately would displace cane growing. Manderson denied that in fostering the growth of beet and cane sugar any obligation existed to protect refiners. There was no connection, he declared, between the sugar grower and the odious sugar trust.

Mr. Manderson gave notice that at the proper time he would offer as a substitute for the sugar schedule the bounty provision of the McKinley bill, continuing it in force until July 1, 1905. He argued at length in support of the constitutionality of bounties, quoting extensively from court decisions, and especially from the decision of Justice Miller. "If congress were to give a bounty," inquired Caffery of Louisiana, "to the farmer or manufacturer, do you contend that the courts have no right to inquire whether the bounty is given for public or private purpose?" "I do," replied Manderson, "the decision of Miller is conclusive on that point."

Mr. Pepper proceeded at great length to support the bounty instead of the duty on sugar. In the course of his speech he drifted into the discussion of the silver question, touched upon his ideas of the theory of government and the panacea for the existing ills of body politics. It was 5:45 o'clock when Pepper concluded. Harris then moved that the senate proceed to the consideration of executive business. Before he made the motion he declared that the country was impatient over the slow progress made on this bill and that business interests everywhere were suffering from the utterly inexcusable delay. He gave notice that after Monday he would compel the senate to endure longer hours until after the bill was disposed of.

WHAT WARNER KNEW ABOUT IT.

Not Much Done in the Sugar Trust Investigation Yesterday.

WASHINGTON, June 1.—Representative John Dewitt Warner of New York was before the senate sugar investigating committee for an hour to-day. He said that he took a decided stand when the tariff bill was before the house in favor of free sugar. Stories had been published that attempts were made in the interest of the sugar trust to have him disavow his opposition to the sugar schedule. When questioned as to the truth of these stories he refused to divulge the proceedings in the committee room. It is understood, however, that his testimony did not leave out the claims made.

Representative Warner announced, before he was sworn, his intention of reserving his privilege as a member of the house of answering only such questions as might be thought proper. Several times during the examination he exercised this privilege and refused to answer some of the questions asked. The committee decided that it had no power to make a member of the house testify before the senate committee, and that all that it could do is to certify to the fact to the senate. It is understood that one of the points which the committee sought to obtain from Warner concerned the influence brought upon him to cease his opposition to the trust, but this failed. Warner told the committee that a large amount of his information came from conversations with members of the house who were discussing events relating to the sugar duties. He was asked who these members were, and in every instance he declined to give the names of any of his fellow members. The committee says that the testimony which Warner refused to give was of hearsay character and of not such importance that it would warrant any extraordinary methods to obtain it. There is expressed a great desire to have the testimony that has been recently taken printed for use in the senate before the vote is taken on the sugar

schedule, and it is probable, if it is available, that several blocks of it will be read in the senate to-morrow. The parts most interesting are those relating to the testimony of Secretary Carlisle. The point in the Edwards story as to how the schedule was drawn, together with certain proceedings on Sunday at the capitol, have been denied by all the witnesses. Senator Jones has testified that he requested Secretary Carlisle to draw the sugar schedule and the secretary has frankly said he drew it. Senator Mills has testified that Havemeyer came to him with a letter of introduction from Secretary Carlisle, but he did not see Havemeyer.

It is stated on the best of authority that President Cleveland and Secretary Carlisle have been in perfect harmony in all their actions in regard to the tariff bill. Secretary Carlisle's preparation of the sugar schedule of that bill is officially stated as follows: "Senator Jones called upon me, and informed me that the subcommittee had agreed upon the sugar schedule and requested me to put it in proper form. This the secretary did, the paragraph prepared being one of a few lines, and it provided that, after Jan. 1, 1895, there shall be levied and collected on all sugars a duty of 40 per cent., and upon all sugars, above number 16 Dutch standard in color, a duty of 3/4 of one cent per pound in addition to the duty of 40 per cent. ad valorem. This amendment was sent to Senator Jones at the capitol. In the afternoon, in response to the request of Senator Jones, Secretary Carlisle visited the capitol and was informed that more changes were considered, and upon being requested to do so he made some changes in the amendment.

As already stated, Secretary Carlisle prepared the original amendment in accordance with the compromise that had been reached by the democratic members of the finance committee and the alterations in the amendment at the capitol were made to meet the views of the committee. The committee then decided that the provision should be incorporated providing the Hawaiian reciprocity treaty should not be affected by this schedule. The book containing the treaties was obtained by Secretary Carlisle from the room of the foreign committee, and he inserted the provision which preserved the Hawaiian treaty. All this is in the hand writing of Secretary Carlisle. This event occurred on Saturday, May 6. That night it occurred to the secretary that the first paragraph of the schedule, providing for the repeal of the bounty, fixed the date of repeal for July 1, 1894, while the duty on sugar was not to be operative until Jan. 1, 1895.

Knowing it to be the intention of the committee to issue a print of the amended bill on Monday, Secretary Carlisle on Sunday morning called at the house of Senator Jones for the purpose of directing his attention to the discrepancy. If the bounty should be repealed on July 1, 1894, and the duty should not be imposed until six months thereafter there would be a period during which there would be neither bounty nor duty. Secretary Carlisle was satisfied that the discrepancy would be discovered after the bill was printed, and he naturally desired to save the committee from the criticism which would follow so palpable a blunder. Finding that Jones had gone to the capitol, the secretary drove there and found Senators McPherson, Jones and Vest and Representative Beckridge of the ways and means committee, engaged in going over the bill. This visit on Sunday morning, May 6, was the only visit made by Secretary Carlisle to the committee without an invitation, and the change alluded to is the only original suggestion he made in connection with the formulation of the bill.

The committee adjourned until Monday, when Walton E. Gaston, of Wilkes-barre, Pa., who has been represented as having overheard the conversation between certain senators and members of the sugar trust, will be examined.

TWO KINDS OF BANKING.

Their Relative Merits Discussed at Length in the Hearing of the House.

WASHINGTON, June 1.—The house passed to-day the senate resolution directing the secretary of war to transmit the reports of any surveys or estimates for the construction of locks or dams in the Mississippi river between the Chicago, St. Paul & Minneapolis railroad bridge and the Falls of St. Anthony, which are in his possession. The senate bill providing for carrying out the award of the Paris tribunal of arbitration, for the protection of seals in Bering sea, was passed. A resolution directing the president to give six months' notice to the Russian government of the abrogation of the last treaty between the two countries was, under the rules, sent to the committee on foreign affairs.

The house went into committee of the whole to consider the Brawley state bank bill. Brosius of Pennsylvania, addressed the house. He defended the present national banking system and depreciated a return to the obnoxious and unstable state bank system which had proved so detrimental to certain sections of the country, notably the South and the West. Swanson, democrat, of Virginia followed Brosius and defended the issue of state bank notes. Henderson, republican, of Illinois, defended the existing national banking system and recalled the events of the panics of the last years under the state bank regimes. The next advocate of the repeal of existing laws against the banks was Tucker, who took the ground any tax laid, not for the purpose of raising revenue, but to kill off an industry was an improper law. Islar, successor in the house to Brawley, author of the bill, argued in favor of state bank issues. At 5 o'clock the house rose and a recess was taken until 8 o'clock.

IT MAKES BLAND LAUGH.

Does Tom Reed's Proposition Concerning Silver.

WASHINGTON, June 1.—Bland laughs at Thomas B. Reed's proposition that silver using nations fix discriminating tariff rates against the countries not using silver. "Reed concedes our arguments, but offers a remedy we will not have," said Bland. "The agricultural classes who are behind silver will never consent to a tariff which closes the markets of Europe to our agricultural products."

ONE MORE QUIET DAY

The Colorado Miners Mounting Guard
and Watching Out.

THE OTHER FELLOWS WAIT

Both Sides Looking Forward to a
Fight Which Neither Side Ap-
pears Inclined to Bring
On in a Hurry.

CRIPPLE CREEK, Col., June 1.—Absolute quiet reigns throughout the camp tonight. Not a deputy has put in an appearance. The strikers, however, have redoubled their vigilance in guarding their stronghold on Bull hill. Four lines of pickets guard every road and trail leading from this city to the mountains, and guards extend down the Canyon City and Florence roads a distance of 12 miles. The same is true of the Cheyenne canyon road to Colorado Springs. Pickets are also stationed as far as Midland and beyond, and it will be next to impossible for deputies to surprise the strikers. At Altman, the stronghold of the miners, the strictest military rule is enforced. All the saloons are under lock and key, but by some means some of the strikers procured a small amount of whiskey and became slightly intoxicated. "General" Johnson, who has charge of the military forces, upon being informed of the doings of these men, caused them to be put in the guard house immediately. The opinion is generally held that the strikers have lost sight of any effect Governor Waite's visit may have had, and they intend to fight, as they feel confident of routing the deputies. Considerable excitement was created to-day by the appearance of six armed strikers, the first to come into the city, and subsequently by the shooting of Ed Smith, a drunken railroad employe, by a policeman. Smith will die.

Waiting for More Men.

DIVIDE, Colo., June 1.—The deputies were in better spirits to-day, the sun shining for the first time in three days. Chief Veatch received a telegram from Commissioner Boynton stating that reinforcements were coming in and that no move would be made until the party should be large enough to do effective work. Probably no move will be made before Sunday. It is expected that the deputies will number 1,000 and that they will approach the strikers from three different directions.

McBRIDE HAS A PLAN.

His Friend Blair Says the President Is Willing to Talk It Over.

CLEVELAND, June 1.—A. C. Blair, president of the Wheeling & Lake Erie Coal company, received a telegram from President McBride, which he believes opens a way to a settlement of the strike. He will not show the telegram but says it shows a willingness of the miners to negotiate with the operators in Ohio and Pennsylvania. Blair says that both he and McBride are of the opinion that this will force Illinois into line and with this backing the Consolidated Coal company will not be able to block a settlement.

THIS TIME IN FEROCUS.

Murder as the Result of a Quarrel Over Flocks of sheep.

Special Dispatch to the Standard.

GREAT FALLS, June 1.—Frank Hartzell is in jail at Lewistown charged with killing Andrew Drummond. Both men are well known stockmasters of Fergus county. They became involved in a quarrel over the care of their respective bands of sheep. It is alleged that Drummond assaulted Hartzell and that the latter shot Drummond with a Winchester rifle, killing him instantly. After the shooting Hartzell rode to the camp, told of the affair and then went to Lewistown and gave himself up. Both parties to the unfortunate affair are old residents of that section. Those familiar with the men say that Drummond was always considered rather a belligerent man, and was of an ill-tempered nature. He was feared by those who had dealings with him on account of his bad temper and wonderful physical strength. On the other hand, Hartzell is known to be a jolly, good-natured fellow, not in any way quarrelsome and ever anxious to avoid trouble. Physically he would not be more than a child compared to Drummond.

A BIG TOAD IN A PUDDLE.

Serious Charges Against a Prominent
Railway Official.

CHICAGO, June 1.—Special Agent James C. Maxwell of the Grand Trunk railway is under arrest charged with being implicated in the fatal shooting, on a train last night, of George C. Newcomb, assistant special agent of the Western Indiana railway. Maxwell reported that Newcomb was shot by confidence men. Newcomb says there was a conspiracy between Maxwell, the chief prosecuting agent of the Grand Trunk and confidence men to rob the passengers, and he was shot because he would not join the enterprise.

Dobbins was an Easy Winner.

NEW YORK, June 1.—The chief event on the programme at Morris Park was the Fleetwood stakes for 3-year-olds, in which Dobbins was an easy winner. The fifth race went to Connors, on whom Byron McClelland and "Pittsburg Phil" plumped all around the ring, and the favorite, Applause, only got second place by a nose. Five furlongs—Our Jack won, Disturbance second, Fondaline third; time, 3:39 1/4. Five furlongs—California won, Flash second, Monotony third; time, 1:51 1/4. One mile and a furlong—Selma D. won, Ornament second, George Beck third; time, 1:56 1/4. Fleetwood stakes, mile and a sixteenth—Dobbins won, Aurelian second, Rubicon third; time, 1:45 1/4. Five furlongs—Connors won, Applause second, Paladine third; time, 1:30 1/4. One mile—Tom Skidmore won, Hammie second, Speculation third; time, 1:41 1/4.

Cars Will Run To-Day.

BUTTE, June 1.—The cable in the Walkerville line broke about 9 o'clock to-night. It will be repaired by 11 o'clock to-morrow.